TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1886.

Amusements To-day. Miles Opera House-Humber, Sr. M. Continue Erminia | P. M. Cycleramia - Hattles of Vickshorg | Tin av. and Sath at Ermission Woods, *- L. Wild West | Land S. M. andison Square Phonter-Printe Karl, 120 P. M. New Central Park Carden-Concert. 1P. M. Nikto's fourdens the Stream of New York. SP. M. Panoraman Nellson av. and Phil at. Star. Themse: the third of historita. SP. M. Wellnek's Themse: the Cowing Han. SP. M. Windsor I hentre-Lesh, the Persages. SP. M.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in is evening before six o'clock.

The Case of Both Sides.

There'is a good story which baunts the bar to the effect that, after an attorney in stating his case has also expounded and maintained as incontestable the legal principles upon which his opponent proposes to rest his argument, the opposing attorney rises and says, "Your Honor, the learned counsel says that is his case. It is also mine.

This-sometimes occurs in actual practice, and it is also perfectly illustrated in the folowing remark of New York's organ of Mugwumps, the Econing Post, upon the present conflict over the civil service quesion. This is the Post's opinion:

"The notion that such a reform as this can be carried

out by agents who hate it is of course a chimera. To this the whole Democratic party will agree. There are two platforms for dealing with the civil service, one of which was put forth by the last Republican National Convention and was adhered to by the Pos and all other Mugwumps, looking to nonpartisan appointments and to the exclusion of the Democrats from office. The other was adopted by the Democrats, who declared for an "honest civil service reform," and for that only, without reference to the principles of the Mugwumps or to the PENDLETON act, which the Republicans said should be extended, or to any contrivance or utterance which could afterward obstruct or nullify the victory which they then hoped to accomplish in the following November.

The reform for which the Mugwumps prayed, and that which the Democrats looked forward to, were diametrically opposed the one to the other, both in effect and nature; and it is needless to add that the Democratic reform was faithfully described by the principal adjective among the four words wherein the whole of their civil service platform

Nevertheless, the idea that either platform can be enforced by agents who are hostile to it, and who believe in the opposite platform and desire its enforcement, is the vainest of vanities. The anti-slavery party might have hoped to see their principles carried out by JEFF DAVIS as well as voters of the present day could expect to see the Democratic idea realized by Mugwumps, or the Mugwump idea realized by Democrats.

This notion of the Evening Post is not new, but its expression at this time will be observed with satisfaction by its political antagonists, the Democrats. It indicates that the agents of the special system which the Post swears by, are giving way to officers of genuine democracy; and by so much is the chance increased of making the Administration what the Democratic party voted to make it-both Democratic and honest.

Tory Duplicity Unmasked.

The Balfour correspondence published in the Tribune yesterday should be overlooked by nobody who fancies that the Tories in their rancorous resistance to Home Rule have oeen moved by honest convictions, or who has paid the slightest heed to their spiteful imputation of insincerity and want of truthfulness to Mr. GLADSTONE. When the smoke of the present indecisive contest has rolled away, and the voters can soberly appreciate the conduct and the motives of the principal combatants, these Balfour letters will be counted among the most conclusive documents in a case which, as it now seems probable, may have to be once more submitted to the good sense and upright feeling of the British nation.

To bring out the bearing of these letters on the sentence to be ultimately passed on the position of the Tories in the Home Rule business, let us recall some of the incidents which compelled their publication. One of the most effective points made by Mr. GLAD-STONE in his aggressive canvass was the charge that the Tories were dishonest in their denunciation of Home Rule, their professed discovery of danger to the unity of the empire being an after thought, suggested by a mean and narrow view of their party interest. That accusation could not be refuted, because one of the most eminent and trusted members of the late Tory Cabinet, Lord CARNARVON, who as Irish Vicerov was of course understood to represent the Irish policy of his colleagues, would not deny that he then favored, and favors still, a restoration of the Dublin Parliament.

When, however, the Tory chiefs perceived

that their two-faced behavior toward their late Parnellite allies could not be glossed over, they fell back upon the pettifogging retort, Tu queque, alleging that Mr. GLAD-STONE'S conversion to Home Rule was also brought about by an ignoble greed of office. and the belief that he could gain his end by concessions to the Irishmen. Thereupon, the leader of the Liberals, with the serenity and dignity of one whose motives and proceedings have no cause to shuu the light, called for the publication of the letters, which, before the last Parliament convened, had passed between himself and Mr. Balfour, who in the then Tory Cabinet was head of the Local Government Board, and, as nephew of Lord Salisbury, was known to be in confidential relations with the Fory Premier. These documents, he said. would prove that, far from being busied in manceavring for office during the short Interval between the last elections and the meeting of Parliament, he offered to renounce the easy task of turning out the Tories, and to give his nominal opponents a loyal support, if they would boldly plant themselves on the ground of justice and benightly which Lord Cansanvox had already taken. Let them faithfully carry out the promise of restoring to Ireland her Parliament, which Mr. Pausena was justified in ascribing to the Tory Viceroy, and the powerful influence of GLADSTONE should be arraved upon thour side.

No wonder that the Tories shrank from giving to the world such evidence as would have placed their crooked jobbery and Mr. GLADSTONE'S magnanimity in scorching antithesis. They endeavoyed to suppress the documents, and they did hold them back until the elections had actually begun, when their hand was forced by the appearance in print of the letter written on Dec. 20 by Mr. GLADSTONE to Mr. BALFOUR, in which the latter is distinctly informed that, "if the Tories would bring on a proposal for settling the whole question of the future government of Ireland," they should be sustained

which he had upheld the Tory foreign policy during the autumn of last year. It was plain rom the whole tenor of this letter that in the writer's conviction, and, as he supposed, in his correspondent's, "the whole question of he future government of Ireland " could be 'settled" in one way only, that is, by a resuscitation of the Dublin Parliament.

Yet because the phrase "Home Rule" did not happen to occur in this letter, though the purpose spoke in every line, Lord RAN-DOLPH CHURCHILL, who has played a part of extraordinary pettiness and baseness i this canvass, pretended that Mr. GLADSTONE had tried to tran the culloless Tories into a vague compact of joint action, which might and probably did cover an intention of coercion. Then Mr. GLADSTONE, in a leonine indignation at such scandalons distortion of the truth, challenged Mr. Bal. FOUR to say whether the conversation be tween them at Eaton Hall, of which his published letter was upon its face a summary and outcome, did not turn upon his (GLAD STONE'S) warning that Home Rule must be

speedily conceded to Ireland. Then at last Mr. Balfour, on Friday of ast week, the second day of the elections gave the whole correspondence to the press and, most ungraciously and with the larges possible infusion of malice, his impressions of the conversation at Eaton Hall. He admits that he said: "In other words, Mr. GLAD-STONE, we are to be blown up and stabbed if we do not grant Home Rule by the end of the next session." Then, according to his interlocutor's report, Mr GLADSTONE answered, "I understand that the time is shorter than that." We need not dwall on the ineffable meanness of the insinuation that Mr. GLADSTONE'S vindication of the cause of justice and humanity is prompted by no higher impulse than ousillanimous desire to save his skin. man capable of imputing such motives is quite equal to inventing them; or, if ve assume that the monition was actually given as reported, it would only prove that Mr. GLADSTONE knew and despised his interlocutor. But no matter how reluctantly and spitefully the truth has been uncovered the world now knows what history will blazon, that, before the last Parliament con vened, the Tories had, and knew they had, an unequivocal offer from Mr. GLADSTONE to renounce all office for himself, if thereby his eyes might witness and his last energies cooperate in the establishment of peace and

Should the State Teach Religion?

ontent and amity in Ireland.

At a public meeting in New York not very long ago President SEELYE of Amberst College took the ground that the State should each religion as a measure of self-preservation. He has amplified his remarks in a paper in the July number of the Forum.

His argument is that because of its secular ization popular education has signally failed to produce the good results expected from it Crime and vice, pauperism and vagrancy insanity and suicide, are all increasing in our best-educated States. "The two institutions upon which the very existence of society lepends are property and the family," says President Seelye, "but there has certainly nover been such a war against these as it this enlightened nineteenth century, and nowhere is the struggle carried forward with such flerce animosity as in the cities and States most conspicuous for their culture." The more we expend for education the more the trouble seems to him to in crease, so that it has become a question whether "we are not lighting the torch of the

incendiary rather than that of the guide." President SEELYE then proceeds to lay down the proposition which he regards as almost self-evident, that the religious instruction of a people is indispensable, not merely to their welfare, but to their very existence. Accordingly, even if other agencies could perform the work, he holds that "the undertaking is of such transcendent importance to the State, is so truly the one work upon which the very salvation of society de- not see with his eyes. pends, that the State cannot afford to leave It in any other hands than its own. theory on which the State gives education to the people is that thereby they are made better citizens. "But a better grammarian, a better arithmetician, a better geographer, is not, as such, a better citizen. He is the better citizen only as he is the better man, and

he is the better man only as he is the more loval to truth and duty-in other words, only as he is the more obedient to Gop." Education without religion is therefore to President SEELYE'S thinking no proper edu ention at all and instead of benefiting the citizen and the State it may prove harmful to both. The objection that State religious instruction would invade the conscience o some of the people he meets by the declaration that "no wise Government will let the conscience of its subjects control its public policy." "Is it an injustice." he asks, "to tax the Quaker for the military and naval defences by which the country is preserved from invasion, conscientiously opposed though he be to war and all its machinery? And is it any more of an injustice to tax an irreligious

person for the religious instruction of the people, by which alone their existence is to e maintained?" But what religion shall the State teach? The religion of Jesus Christ, says President SEELYE. "Hence I say," are his words, that the State should provide for instruction in the Gospels, for its own preservation." If the life of JULIUS CESAR is taught in our schools, he sees no reason why we should not teach the life of Justis also, for "the life of

Jesus Curter is, to say the least, no less

authentically recorded for us than the life of

JULIUS CESAR." This would be all very well if the people, who make the State, were agreed as to the religion of Jesus, and the proper manner of teaching it, or if the vast majority of them were so agreed. But, in the first place, a large part of the inhabitants have no belief in that religion. There are Jows, pagans, and infidels, and they refuse to accept "the general historical accuracy of the Gospels,' hough President SEELYE says it "is no onger doubted by intelligent persons." Then there is the division between the Catholics and the Protestants, and the Protestants are subdivided into numerous conflicting sects. They all believe in the Gospels, it is true, but they differ radically as to their interpretation and the methods of teaching them. Catholies would rather have their children go without any education at all than send them to schools in which the religion of Just's was taught otherwise than in strict

hat would satisfy Catholies. The State, therefore, can have nothing to to with religious education, but must leave it entirely to the Church, unless, indeed, Church and State are united; and President SEELYE's argument is really an argument

accordance with Catholic doctrine; and Prot-

estants, of course, could not endure school

A more important article on the same gen eral subject is contributed to the July number of the Catholic World by the Rev. PAT-RICK P. McSWEENY, the rector of St the Catholic demand thus: " Either give us | just to say that they are both boycotted for | gins for instance

by the Liberal leader in the same spirit in our share of the school tax or do not tax us for the schools," and he includes in his article a correspondence which took place be tween him and the Rev. Dr. Howand CROSBY, wherein he explained and justifled that demand, amplifying it thus:

"Let the State say to the courches: I feel the neces sity of having the children taught to read and write if your members do not wish to send them to only purely secular schools, let them get up their own. I will look at the results, and it they are as good in the secular branches, I will not refuse to pay for them simply be cause the children have been brought up Christian rather than infidels."

Dr. Crosny replies that Father McSwer-Ny's plan would produce endless strife while what is needed is peace between Catholics and Protestants. He contendbesides, though with great good temper. that if the Government should subsidize Catholic schools "it would help a Church bound by its standards to control that Government wherever it could." The danger of such a result, the priest answers, "to say the least, is fully one thousand years away:" and, instead of causing strife. the distribution of the school money would, in his opinion, encourage harmony between Catholies and Protestants, for it would be fair and above board. The reason why Protestants are not so anxious as Catholies for such a division, to his thinking, is that "Protestants are fast losing all belief in any evealed religion," and purely secular education, therefore, suits them well enough, We are more convinced every day," he adds, "that the time is rapidly approaching when there will be only two great camps

that of the Catholics and that of the infidels.' But Dr. Crossy does not yield. He has the last word in the correspondence, and it is this: "I insist upon it that Roman Catholics and Protestants will fight like cat and dog if you have the State subsidizing denominational schools. The true method is to deaway with all public schools except elementary. The higher schools are an imposition any way on the community. These ele mentary schools may teach reading, writing arithmetic and the Constitution of the United States. Then let religion be taught by parents and the McSweenys and Chosnys.'

Dorman B. Eaton's Successor.

The Hon. ALFRED P. EDGERTON, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, has taken the trouble to explain to the extent of some two columns of our esteemed contemporary. the Fort Wayne News, his opinion "concerning the Civil Service law and Presidentia things." As Mr. Edgerton is, or was, a Democrat, his opinions may prove interest ing, not so much on account of their intrinsic value, as the orators say in presenting an album to a schoolmaster or a barrel of flour at a donation party, as on account of the

spirit in which they are given. According to Mr. EDGERTON, "the Civil Service law is the President's law, made to enable him to select honest and capable men and women" for certain places in the civil service. According to the fact, the Civil Service law is a law made for the purpose of taking away the President's absolute power of appointment to some fifteen thousand places in the civil service, and virtually vesting that power in three men, namely Mr. Alfred P. Edgerton, Mr. John H OBERLY, and Mr. CHARLES LYMAN.

According to Mr. EDGERTON, "engrafting the Civil Service law upon Democratic party ereed, it becomes one of the essential ele ments to that party's life." According to the fact, the Civil Service law is a graft which cannot thrive, or can only thrive by sucking out the life of the tree upon which an attempt

has been made to graft it. According to Mr. EDGERTON, "It is intelligent independence which is to elect Presidents." According to the fact, it is intelligent dependence upon party support by which Presidents are elected and redlected.

"O 'Time, thou tutor both to good and bad do teach the Democratic party something," cries Mr. EDGERTON, who has apparently be come a full-fledged civil service reformer. and is angry with his party because it can-

O Time, thou tutor both to men of senso d to Magwamps do teach th vice Commission that the Democratic party does not vote at elections for the sake o keeping its opponents in office, and that examination by a pack of schoolmasters is not the method of appointment to office provided by the Constitution.

If Mr. EDGERTON or some other Indiana civil service reformer, if another can be found among the Hoosiers, could only get a chance to run for Governor of Indiana, or some other office, on a civil service reform platform, he would find out by experience now much stock the Democrats of that State take in the nonsense which he preaches.

The Complete Letter Writer.

Ten years ago the following correspondence passed between the President of the United States and one of the members of his Cabinet, just then implicated in a scandalous misuse of official nower for which the Demo cratic House of Representatives promptly proceeded to impeach him:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1876. "Mr. Parsipray: I bereby tender my resignation a lecretary of War, and request its immediate acceptance (hanking you for your constant and continued kindness famking you for you.

I am respectfully and truly yours,

"Wm. W. HELKNAP."

The reply came promptly from a President who was famous for standing by his friends through thick and thin:

"Washington, D. C., March 2, 1876. DEAR Size Your tender of resignation as Secretary of Var. with the request to have it accepted immediately received, and the same is hereby accepted with grou

egret. Yours, Ac. With names and dates changed, and with only a slight modification in the language, due to the truth of history, these letters might serve admirably in the present circumstances. How would this sound:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1889. "Ma Passinest: I hereby tender my resignation a ttorney-General, and request its immediate accepnce. Thanking you for your constant and continue kindness, I am respectfully and truly yours. "AUGUSTUS II. GARLAND.

" WASH NOTES D. C. JULY 6, 1866 "Duam Sim: Your tender of resignation as Attorney deeral, with the request to have it accepted immediated a received, and the same is hereby accepted, with grea

And this:

egret that your conduct has made it necessary. Vours We think it would sound well. If Mr. Gabland has any personal scruples r doubts as to the propriety of writing such a letter in the Department of Justice, he might proceed at once to Hominy Hill and

date it there. A Political Boycott.

At present indications the boom of the Hon. JOHN SHERMAN RODORES to have a moderate degree of propulsion in Ohio, while the boom of the Hon, WILLIAM MCSWELL EVARTS and the Hop. John ALEXANDER LOGAN have been thrown off the track by the riotous Buckeye Republicans, Mr. EVARTS, to borrow the language of the luxuriant-mouthed author of "Laus Veneris," Is "man of words," while Black Jack is a man of blood;" but both of these more or less promising candidates for the Presidency Bridget's Church. Father McSweeny puts | are severely boycotted in Ohio. It is but

acting on a matter of excited partisan con-

troversy like fair-minded and decent men. There is no danger that JOHN SHERMAN

will ever be exposed to a political boycott for such a cause. There is no danger of his acting like a fair-minded and decent man. He is entirely welcome to all the advertising and all the applause he can get by his course in regard to the election of his distinguished colleague in the Senate. The reputation of Mr. PAYNE is unstained. The reputation of Mr. SHERMAN was lost in 1876 and 1877. There has been no prospect of his recovering it, and he doesn't in the slighest degree miss t. It could be of no use to him in Ohio.

The Mansfield politiciau, however, should not forget that whatever personal boom he may get is not likely to be of any use to him At the last moment it would tumble over to semplanty also. And there are at least two somebodies else in Ohio upon whom. Honest JOHN should fix a wary eye. One of them is of the name of CHARLES FOSTER, and the other of the name of Joseph Benson Fora-KER. These centlemen have a practicable ambition, and would be contented with second place.

We should say, and that with satisfaction, that the general public had vesterday adopted the programme recommended by Tue Sun and an able correspondent for the proper observance of the Fourth-"to keep soher and let her rip." We cannot now recall an Independence anniversary of more noise and less intemperance. After it was all over the participants in its festivities generally might well say. without sensations of regret or twinges of con science, "Oh! what a day we've had."

What has become of all the trouble about the dismissal of Judge McALLISTER in Alaska? Was there really nothing in that interesting story? It had a highly dramatic appearance as it circulated at the time.

Yes, Fullerron's argument about the Confederate bonds is very cover. It does credit to the fertile and effective advocate. As ou read it, you wender how any man could frame such a plausible plea for such a cause. But will the bonds ever be paid 7 No, never, no if Mr. FULLERTON should live a thousand years and make a new speech everyyear. This nation doesn't willingly pay even when the claims are fair. The French indemnity money has lain in the Treasury fifty years vainly crying for justice. How then can a fanciful claim, without funds to meet it, ever receive any sort of consideration? But we hope Judge FULLERTON got beforehand the round fee his argument deserved; and we advise him to insist on the same for all future efforts.

We should imagine that PHILIP HENRY Duono would make about the right sort of candidate for Mayor of New York.

Our correspondent in Japan discusses in his letter, which we publish to-day, a question of great public interest. It appears that in at the treaties which Occidental nations have made with Japan that empire has been regarded as a barbarous country. The citizens of each treaty power have been exempted from the jurisdiction of Japanese laws and courts and have been put under special courts presided over by the foreign Consuls. Thus the American Consul tries American offenders, the British Consul British offenders, and so on As a feature of this system the different powers have also agreed that in revising the treatle they shall all act together, and that neither of them shall make any special treaty of its own This condition of things ought as our cor

respondent argues, to be entirely changed. We should treat Japan as the civilized nation that she is, and our treaties with her should be ours alone, and not subject to the revision of any other Government. The importance and the wisdom of these changes are so forcibly presented by our corspondent that we shall not add anything to

his argument. We commend the subject to the careful consideration of Mr. BAYARD, in the belief that he will find the proposed changes advantageous both to this country and to Japan Mr. Algebron Charles Swinburne tries

his hand again at poetical politics. He calls the Grand Old Man a tonguester, in a passage from which we herewith eliminate the verse divisions that alone distinguish it from intentional prose:

"Hear the plea whereby the tonguester mocks th

So do we smile. Arorgyon Cuarres does not always maintain a due proportion between his ideas and the number of his words.

Mr. S. W. Alteurov of Chiengo has written a lotter to Binck JACE LOGAN to plend the cause of the cattle raisers against the menace of the Oleomargarine bill. Mr. All: Bron says that the tax of five cents will not help the dairyman. but will simply lower the value of a steer to the extent of \$2. We imagine that Mr. ALLERTON is right about the inefficacy of the tax, but he mistakes its object. It was not meant to really help the dairyman, but to butter him. This oleomargarine question is wonderfully mixed up with humbug. Ask Frank Hiscock.

The Hon, IGNATIUS DONNELLY'S literary exeursions were used against him with evident malice and injustice by Mr. E. St. JULIEN Cos at a recent political meeting in Minneapolis This is the account of the very interesting oceasion as reported in the Minneapolis Tribune "Cox retoried with the charge that Doxselly was in

Democrat and wanted to usure the functions of the State Convention. He was a disorgenizer and could never organize the party. At this point tox's trett dropped out and howevery jumped up scarlet with rage and yelled as he pointed to the teeth: 'I never disorgan-ized myself.' Cox put his teeth back and said. 'You have disorganized everything. You will disorganize the party. You have disorganized SHARRSTRANK"

Until Mr. Donner Ly completes his researches and proves conclusively that his theory of a Bacon cipher is corre t, it is not just to stigmutize him as the disorganizer of SHARE SPEARE, however much no may threaten that distinguished character's present reputation Neither was it fair to call him a disorganizer of his party. He formed in this meeting one o a large number of Democratic gentlemen who met to protest against the exclusive contro of Federal appointments in Minnesota that is said to be exercised now by Mossrs, Kelley and Donay, and to resolve that it was "the inclien able right of American citizens to take part in

the governmental affairs of this republic." The Democratic party is united on that ques tion, whatever degree of annihilation Mr. Dox-SELLY may ultimate y inflict on SHARESPEARE.

Praise of Mrs. Cleveland's Loveliness.

Pros the Philadelphia Press.
WASHINGTON, July 3,-Mrs. Cleveland's entry has been by none more highly complimented hanby the foreign diplomatists. Count Sain, who has ed the train of Mrs. Helyan's inferers, speaks in superlatives about it, and Minister its Struce of Hussia said at that recention, which be had stated over to attend before going back to be construct I shall go home to as proposand that them that the handsomest woman I have ever seen is at the head of the American court.

Two Wenk Points.

From the Evening Post. President Cleveland's policy in regard to civil service retorn has his system two weak points. The first is his appointing to everal to perform a parameter New York Vision II have a one of themselversons who were noting only either but in again, allow with the reform or openly loadile to it. The second is his failur, thus far to punish a single official for displaying his dis like of or contempt for the rules by disregarding or evading them.

The Most Genuine Protec Yet.

The present Administration is not English. on know it doesn't drop the H's-Hedden and His-

1888.

Mr. Tilden and the People.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You are right in your reply to the Philadelphia Enquirer, when it says that "Mr. Tilden is in no position of vantage as Mr. Cleveland is to strengthen his hold woon the regards of the Democracy;" and you say, "Instead of growing weaker, Mr. Tilden is far stronger in the respect, esteem, and affectionate confidence lof the American people than he ever was at any previous time."

This is saying a great deal, for Mr. Tilden was fully 100,000 votes stronger the day he was counted out than the day he was elected. And it is true that he has been growing stronger every day with the people in all parts of the country, as they have considered the outrage of his and their deprivation.

The " position of vantage " referred to in Mr. Cieveland's case it is needless, here and now to discuss. A multitude of his Democratic supporters in 1884 are openly opposing him now. and the Mugwumps inever amounting to so much as they claimed) would amount to little or nothing again. It is not Mr. Cleveland versus Mr. Tilden, or vice versa, but it is in part. Who can win for the Democracy in 1883 with existing disappointments; and in part, the rectification of the everinsting wrongs of the fraud of 1876.

R. B. Hayes is morally dead, but the Fraud still lives, not only to reproach its authors, but to disgrace the country that did not wipe it out.

The Republicans could not put up a man to beat Mr. Tilden, and it is very doubtful whether any man could be found to run against him, not even one like "Our Own Evarts," who is supposed to be over anxious for the nomination. However, he would be a good one upon whom to put the test.

I can tell you, that, judging from my observa tion, a very large portion of the Republican party are still, as they have been for the past ten years, envious to vote for Samuel J. Tilden. not only because he was cheated but because he and his friends submitted so quietly to the outrage, all for the sake of the peace, prosperity, and happiness of their country.

No matter whether Mr. Tilden would "consent to be a candidate in 1888" or not, let him be nominated and elected. He would serve, if he lives, "with the help of God," AN OLD OBSERVER.

ARMY EVENTS AND CHANGES.

Moving Troops to New Stations-How Strikes Affect Recruiting-Bills in Congress.

Washington, July 5 .- The beginning of a new fiscal year puts at the command of the War and Navy Departments funds whose uses have been excelully considered beforehand, and only awaited the coming of July 1 for realization. During the last week the exchanges of stations by the regiments selected for the purpose two months ago have begun. This year the infantry gets all the benefits and also the drawbacks of these changes. The First Infantry, Col. W. R. Shaster, hitherto in Arizona, exchanges with the Eighth, Col. A. V. Kautz, whose headquarters have been in California. A portion of the latter regiment has already been serving in Arizona, but now all the companies will be concentrated there. The Second Infantry, Col. F. Wheaten, hitherto in Washington Territory, Oregon, and Idaho, exchanges with the Fourth Col. W. P. Cartin, hithorto in Nebraska. The Ninth Col. J. S. Muson, now in Wyoming, will go to Arizona, as the departure of the entire First is not fully filled by the re mainder of the Eighth. The Seventeenth, Col go to Wyoming, in place of the Ninth.

A. Chambers, now in Dakota and Montana, will Some of these shiftings will be grateful, as a removal to more agreeable stations; but, of course, there must be a proportionably disagreenble change for those who succeed to the hard pixees. This in turn, is partly made up by a relief from the monotony of scene and occupation. But the advantages of novelty in surroundings may be, on their part, somewhat offset by the cost of fitting up new quarters with odds and ends of comfort that cannot we be taken along, since the adage that "three removes are as bad as a fire." applies to life in removes are as bad as a fire," applies to life in barracks as elsewhere. The weather, too, is just now rather warm for coanges southward. The Ninth Infantry, for example, has been a great many years in the Department of the Platte, but a change of seems would hardly compensate for going from Wyoming to Arizona in midsummer, especially with Apache campaigning in prospect.

Strikes and labor roots have this year caused almost no movements of troops, whereas dur-

campaigning in prospect.

Strikes and labor roots have this year caused almost no movements of troops, whereas during former froubles of this sort one of the first resorts o State 6 years and raifrond officials was to the regulars, on the plea that the Sheriffs and militin were inadequate to the task of keeping the peace. Something seems to have been learned in this respect as to the proper spheres of Federal and State troops; but in another and unexpected way the army has been extraordinarily brisk. During three and a had weeks in June the station at Boston enistriforty men, an unusual number there, as, of course, not all who apply are emissed. Questioning the recruits showed that the loss of emister ment during labor treather had driven many to try soldiering. In fact, the essential Questioning the recruits showed that the loss of emister which are the company of the property of the first and quarters, the essential of Indian hard campaigning; the increase of extra duty pay so advantageous to skilled mechanics; the many improvements in rational and quarters, the ossabishment of a retired stored age the continuous and quarters, the ossabishment of a retired stored age the continuous and quarters, the ossabishment of a retired stored age the continuous and quarters are commissioned officers, and the chances of obtaining a second justicially after a few years of fathful service, may well after a good case of recurs.

The close of the flewal pear was made the occasion for withdrawing the discretists of the law in the park and lake the wears of recurs.

The close of the flewal pear was made the occasion for withdrawing the discretists of the state of the continuous of the state of t

Among the latter are some which hieral from regularly in every Common years, its 122 subscience to a type no matter how emphatically expresses

The Presidence Vetoys.

Washington, July 3. - The opposition to the respicut among the form or angerbackers non-is fater a may looker on in Washington. Whom the questions the House on Thursday, more than fifty Remounts often were given in the alliemative, and the Remountain y excame with a snap and gusto which were significant here is a little feeding over this vets among the fowa-beamerate. It cropped out in the Democratic State outerstion, and was the surject of produce summent on

the floor of the House on Thursday.

While the changes in the departments have leen too dow to suit the leaders or the rank and fle of the Benocratic party, it can be said with truth that there are very few avowed Republican electe remaining in the expine. Duminots who were appointed by Recombinan Administrations as Republicans are now mostly proat one that they are they cand men and women, an other hundreds maintain a discreet siletime, and would gually take the outh of alloguage to the formoratio party if thereto they could be assured that their others heads and that belonger to the analysis forcers. ment clerk has few convictions, that the superior to ha

ment a week has been consections. Their recomposition to his beautholid by the .

The appointment of their Thompson of South Carolina to succeed Mr. Smith as Assistant secretary of the Pressury gives very goneral satisfaction among carling Democrats. His freeins were suppressed that he ar-cepted the post in view of the fact that his transmiss. ion is directed as noted in were consider.
The dationals of economy first class men for calord but, to make that diskunts greater, remains Billing berger has introduced a but cutting down samples

Miss Cleveland in Still Another Role. From the chieffy Trabune.

Miss Cleveland is not a mere bookworm.

JAPAN AND THE TREATY POWERS.

The International Conference at Tokie. INLAND SEA. May 29 .- The readers of THE Sun are perhaps not generally aware of the fact that a conference composed of the diplomatic representatives of foreign treats powers and the representative is in session at Tokio at this time for the purpose of revising the treaties between those powers and the empire of Japan. These treaties were made many cears ago, and are based upon the presumption that Japan was then an uncivilized coun-

They all contain clauses reserving to foreign powers the absolute control over their own citizens residing or travelling in the em pire, and restricting them to trade and travel within certain limits at certain ports. also limit the Japanese Government to the collection of only 5 per cent, duty on imported articles, prohibit it from levying tonnage dues for the maintenance of coast lights, and operate in other ways to its injury and humiliation.

In carrying out these treaties foreign powers

have hitherto "cooperated" with each other, and acted as a unit so that however well disposed to the amelioration of their provisions any power might be. It was compelled by the practice of cooperation to stand in with the other powers for the maintenance of the unjust restrictions upon the sovereignty of the Japanese Government. It is true of the Japanese Government. It is true that these treaties all provide that the Japanese should have the right to ask for a revision after the lapse of a certain term of years, which they did several years ago, and a conference was bedd for that purpose, but the revision was defeated by the dectrine of comparation, under which the objection of a single power amounts to an absolute veto, Japanese statesmen naturally feel injured and humiliated by the continuance of this comittion of affairs. They have adopted modern methods in the management of their Government and their relations with all foreign powers. They have established schools in every village, and colleges at the capital and other important cities. They have a well-organized and effective army and navy, an excellent nome aim restration, and an extensive foreign c mmerce. Their students, scholars, artists, and statesmen are known and respected in all countries. Law and order, together with a genuine respect for persons and property, prevail throughout the empire. In short, it is safe to say that whatever may have been the condition of Japan at the date of the treaties, she has become since then a fully civilized nation in all that the words imply, and there is no longer the semilance of a justification for denying the fact. that these treaties all provide that the

I have travelled extensively throughout the

that the words imply, and there is no longer the semblance of a justification for denying the fact.

I have travelled extensively throughout the islands, visiting not only many of the principal cities, but also the country districts, and have leaver yet see ha drunken or disorderly person, nor heard of an act of violence or serious wrengdoing. All foregraers with passports, and Americans with or without them, are everywhere treated with civility and kindness, and there is no more use of or justification for the exercise of extra territorial jurisdiction over them by their respective Governments than there would be for France to exercise such jurisdiction over her eitizens in England, and not half so much as there is for China to exercise it over her subjects in our own beloved land. The truth is that the exercise of extra territorial jurisdiction, have alike outgrown their usefulness. They are unjust and inquirious, and should be abandoned at once and forever—unjust because they deprive the Japaness Government of the exercise and enjoyment of that complete sovereight which is its natural right; and inquirious, and should be abandoned at once and forever—unjust because they deprive the Japaness Government of the exercise and enjoyment of that complete sovereight which is its natural right; and inquirious because they limit and restrict trade, travel, and free intercourse, without which commerce cannot if arish. These statements do not rest upon the cursory observations of a traveller, but are supported by the exercise and observation of enigntenest foreigners of all nationalities resident in Japan for many years.

And now the question is, What is the position of the United States, the fundamental principle of whose foreign policy is "no entanging alliances" have excepted in Japan, with the exercise of extra territorial jurisdiction. From the destrine of cooperation and the exercise of root on entanging alliances, have constructed in their opposing with the furgoean flow of the observation of the observation of t

Japan. Only a short time age an American gentleman wanted to rent a country house hear Tokko, and, after tunch search, his agent found one, five or six miles out, which sured to be one of the old daimies, not now in public life, for the terms, and adding he wanted the louse for an American, the Daimio said: You want it for an American, the Daimio said: You want it for an American, the Daimio said: You want it for an American, the Daimio said: You want it for an American, the Daimio said: You want it for an American the country which voluntarily returned the Shimoneseki indemnity money to the Japanese Gevernment?" Yes," said the agent. Yery well," replied the old Daimio, you can tell the American gentleman that the house is not for rent at any price, but he can have it six months, or as long as he pleases, for nothing, and heartily welcome. And this is the feeding which prevails everywhere. Count Menye, the Japanese Minister for Forniga Afairs, and to an American gentleman the other day. We love the Americans above aid foreigners; they have always been kind to us, and all our people know it. If a traveller in any part of file empire says he is an American, low will immediately receive every kind and courteous attention; but if lie says he is an American, of the empire says he is an American, of the empire says he is an American, in will immediately receive every kind and courteous attention; but if he says he is a feetman or an Englishman—well, he will not be treated unsandly, but he will not receive such a hearty welcome as would be extended to an American."

Officense but little is known as to the properson at vive of the well not revenue in revising the treaty; but in vive woll in the deliberations, and the most insignal cant of them by house concurring has under the deer he of cooperation, the new result is a fine the most respected in accordance with the docurring but made and the properson of fine the same time place its node; for the same tin paying even third or fourth fidtle now, for surface, and at the e sisterhood of civilized nations, and to per-ion every duty toward them in 19 and honest. As we were the first to invite her to do so, us be the first to receive her into full and usal insecretion. And we should be in a hurry out it, for it we don't we shall find that some her power has taken the intiative, and we all have to continue to may a subordinate if the tree leader.

1888 - Randall and McDoonte

To the Europe of The Sun-Sin: Why don't a book you Handall for the Presidency in 1996; e a wait over. During the four years of President ortunity to study the nixtless vice to siness, and as he positions during his public carser, and the country has always finally approved him. Bon't you think Randall and McDonaid would carry New Yors. Peoneyivants. ornia Gregon Savada, Ohio, and Pennaylvania very hiffild Let Tun Sux lough this ticket for 1885; For es, feet a J. Bandari of Pennsylvania, for Vice-Presitory. One who favors reformed

INDISPENSABLE PAGES.

Two Congressmen Accused of Interceding with the Senate Committee. WASHINGTON, July 5.-The House sat in

Committee of the Whole on the General Deleiener Appropriation bill to-day. Mr. Gibson of West Virginia caused something of a sensation by charging that Mr. Townshend and Mr. Cannon, members of the Appropriations Committee, had gone to the Sonate, after the action of the House in striking the names of certain House employees from the Legislative Appropriation bill, and procured the reinsertion of the names by the

Senate Committee. Mr. Cannon admitted that he had requested the Senate Committee to insert in the bill the names of two pages who had, from long experience, become almost indispensable. He knew his privileges and right as a member. and had nothing to apologize for. Neither of the employees had been appointed upon his solicitation. When the Legislative bill came

the employees had been appointed upon his solicitation. When the Legislative bill came back to the House be had no doubt that it would accept the amendment be had suggested to the Senare Committee.

Mr. Townshend said that the names of employees had been stricken out of the bill on a point of order made by one member, contrary, as he believed, to the wish of a vast majority of the members of the House. Alexander Stephens, on his deathbed, had requested him (Townshend) to cause John Chancey's name to be retained on the pay roll of the House as long as he (Townshend) remained in Congress, and when Chances's name and that of Baconagillant lilinois soliler—had been stricken out on the point of order he had determined to cause them to be restored if in his power.

Mr. Gibson resented the idea of interference by the Senate in matters of this kind. He had no his-will against these employees, and, if allowed, he would to-morrow introduce a resolution providing that their names be placed on the roll of House employees.

After concluding the consideration of all but ton pages of the bill the committee rose.

RICH CHICAGO WOMEN.

Mrs. George M. Pallman the Handsomest and Mrs. Potter Palmer the Grandest Looking.

From the Chicago Mail.

Mrs. Fotter Palmer the Grandest Looking.

From the Chicago Mall.

Of the wives of the Chicago millionaires Mrs. George M. Pullman is the handsomest of the matrons. She was a Miss Sanger, daughter of a partner of W. B. Howard when the contracting firm of Howard, Sanger & Co, was in existence. The engagement had existed some time before Mr. Sanger's death, but the wedding took place in his presence while he was on his death bed. Mrs. Pullman is a beauty now of the luxuriant brunette type. At the great Chicago Saniary Fair she and a daughter of the late Editor Wisson of the Journal were voted the handsomest women in Chicago.

Mrs. Charies L. Hutchinson is a beautiful woman of an sitegether different style. She is bright, petite, brillant, and still in the beginning of the twentles.

The beautiful Thompson girls are all now married to rice men. Two of them. Mrs. John T. Loster and Mrs. Sam Alierton, preside over the elegant homes of millionaires.

Mrs. C. A. Munn, with \$1,000,000 now in her own right, was a Miss Gurner. She is tall and stately and elegant looking. She was left \$3,000,000 by her deceased husband. H. O. Armour, and carried the fortune to her present husband, the nephew of David Dows.

Mrs. Marshall Field, a quiet, rather queenly looking woman, with a face of great refinement, was a Miss Scott of Cincinnati. Her family was of excellent social station.

Mrs. Potter Paimer would divide with Mrs. Pullman any laurels for beauty if they should ever come in contact. While they are both of the same type, the character of their bourty is very different. Mrs. Pullman is the sweeter and Mrs. Palmer the grander looking. The latter was a Miss Honors, a daughter of the whilem millionaire real estate holder and speculator. His daughters were considered the belies of the city, and the most magnificent home and to charitable duties. In the belies of the city, one married Col. Fred rather was now man, with an interesting face and attractive manners. She is a brunstee woman had a son the nettee partner of his father in

SUNBEAMS.

-When Christine Nilsson gets married she will be the Counters Casa Miranda. -Kissimmee, Fla., boasts of a encumber nineteen inches long, weighing five pounds and a half. -Mrs. Mary Colby of Vienna, Me., although

78 years old, has just personally worked out her road tas of \$4. -A shepherd dog raised in Valinia, Mich., was taken to Nebraska by its master. A few weeks afterward it appeared at its old Michigan home, having every appearance of having made the long journey.

-The inhabitants of Maine are not deteriorating physically, judging by the graduating class at the Sichols Latin School of Lewiston. The seven young men who compose it average six feet in height -G. O. Barnes, the Mountain Evangelist of Kentucky, who has been travelling in Europe and the East, is in San Francisco on his way home. He is conducting a series of meetings, assisted by his son and two daughters

-Among the first installment of Chinese that went to North Adams. Mass., was Lin Gun Gong He became converted to Christianity, studied hard, saved money, and is now about to return to his native land as a missionary.

-Miss Nonie Walmsley of Natchitoches, La , killed two hig alligators in one day last week. One of them, after being wounded, showed fight, but Nonie was cool, and, when the 'gator made a rueh for the boat, put a ride ball through its ugly head. -Louisville is tickled half to death because

Manager Locke of the American Opera Company told a New York reporter that in that town he found the mor appreciative audiences, who came nearer being in en-tirely full diess than in any other city. -A little newsboy of Orlando, Fla., being suddenly told of his father's death, dropped his papers

and hurried home. A citizen, picking them up, sold then

through the town felling the circumstances, and real -A Louisville newspaper complains that some of the "most prominent young sadies" of that place, "whose names will be printed among our best people in the red book of society," indulge in the "most

disgusting practice of chewing told in public places." This will be sail news for Brother Watterson. -J. N. Peed of Jasper, Mo., had 120 acres of corn adjoining a wheat field which had been devastated by chinch suga. He ploughed a trench around the corn field, and for fourteen days hauled a lor through the trench, and thus saved the corn. The bugs throughd into the trench by millions, but they never got out.

The log did the business. -The burgiars who broke into the store of John Kemberling, at Elshart, Ind., were nungiers. They drilled holes in the safe and blew it open with guart powder, and the explosion buried the door from its hinges, knocked the safe through a partition, scattered the money all over the room, and awoke the neigh burhood. The burgiars, alarmed at their own work, fled without stopping to gather the money.

-If Florida has many more boys like Mortuner and Reland Bunting of Malison her future is assured These little fellows-they are 13 and 11 years ois—have this year rented tweive acres of land and planted it with corn and cotton, have worked the crops carefully, and have good prospects of an abundant yield. This besides raising enough vegetables to supply the

large family of their famer, whole an invani.

The other day, while a gentleman from this city, with his wife and little daughter, was fishing from a boat near the Bridge port lighthouse, the little girl fell overboard. She was in danger of drowning, when a big Newfoundhard dog belonging to Keeper McNeil leaped from the vermids of the lighthouse, swam to the child, cought her dross in his mouth, and swam back with her to the lighthouse, where she was pulled

-It is told in Waterbury, Conn., that a well-known business man of that town prepared to add a bandsone dwelling, and awarded the one of the alleged gypsics, who warned bim to give up the project, else death would claim from. If the house should not be built, long life and happiness awaited him. Next day the merchant will-drew the contract, and notaing further has been done about turiding the new house. -Miss Feany Wiezel of Sacramento asked

Jacob Kline, a cornet player in the First Artillery band, to marry her. Although he ought to have done so, he re fused, brutalis, and inughed when in despair she threatened him she went home, put on an old dress and hat exchanged a new mickel-plated revolver for one that would not glitter so much and thus attract atten-tion, went to the place where the band was giving an then, steeping up behind him, sent a builet into the back DEMOCRATIC CIVIL SERVICE. | of his head, killing him instantly